

Today's Advertisements.

ROYAL ANTIDILUVIAN ORDER OF BUFFALOES.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

"LION AND ROSE" LODGE, No. 1,360.

THE above LODGE will MEET at 43, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, at 7 for 7.30 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1899. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. BUSINESS—Election, &c. GEO. W. WATLING, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [83]a

THEATRE ROYAL.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN

OF THE

OLD FAVOURITES.

MESSRS. DALLAS & MUGRAVES

DRAMATIC COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, the 1st July.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

The Sparkling Comedietta in One Act

by

FERGUS HUME.

Entitled

"THE OLD GENERAL."

To be followed by the celebrated Comedy in

Three Acts,

by

SYDNEY GRUNDY.

"A PAIR OF SPECTACLES."

PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN NOW OPEN at

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

MONDAY, the 3rd July.

"PINK DOMINOES."

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [83]a

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"FAOTING,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [83]a

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above

Ports, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at

10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [83]a

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, LONDON AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND

AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL,"

Captain S. Barcham, carrying Her Majesty's

Mails, will be despatched from this for

BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 8th July,

at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the

above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,

and Tea for London (under arrangement) will

be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer

proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;

other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed

via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4

P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and

Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's

Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [83]a

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Post Office, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state that

she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds

of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs

and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's

Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery

Materials can be supplied. Frequent.

The Superiress will be most grateful

for any PATRONS or CHILDREN of the Poor Schools

who are taught by the Sisters

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [83]a

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

SHERRIES.

Per Doz. Case.

B.—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dinner wine, Green Seal

Capsule. —\$10.80

C.—MANZANILLA, PALE

NATURAL SHERRY, White

Capsule. —12.00

CC.—SUPERIOR OLD DRY,

PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red

Seal Capsule. —12.00

D.—VERY SUPERIOR OLD

PALE DRY, choice old wine,

White Seal Capsule. —14.40

E.—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD

PALE DRY, very finest quality,

Black Seal Capsule (Old

Bottled). —20.40

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner

Wines and suitable for invalids and

delicate stomachs. D and E are

after-dinner Wines of a very superior

vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-

ties will be supplied at proportionate

wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and

Spirits to be genuine when bought

direct from us in the Colony or from

our authorised Agents at the Coast

Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

Another death among the soldiers as

the result of over exertion in the sun! A man

of the R.W.F. dropped down just outside

the Tram Station at the Peak yesterday

morning, during the course of, or after re-

turning from field practice in the Peak Dis-

trict. A post-mortem examination was held

by the military medical officers last night

and the man was buried in the Happy Valley

at 7.30 this morning. Again we have to

express our regret that no inquest was held.

In a case of sudden death there is something

more to be ascertained than the immediate

cause of death. This man died of sun-

stroke or heat-apoplexy we presume, and

the post-mortem verified the cause of death,

but many questions still remain to be

answered before it can be definitely pro-

nounced that the death was due to purely

natural causes and that no one is to blame

for the loss of life.

Was the man in a fit state of general

health to be taken out that morning? Was

he properly clothed? Was he carrying

reasonable weight? Was he kept out too

long or needlessly exposed to the sun? Had

he shown any symptoms of weakness or illness

before he actually fell, and was every proper

indulgence given him under the circum-

stances? Was there a medical man with

proper appliances to deal with such a case

on the spot with the column? If there was

any negligence anywhere in any of these

respects that negligence should be made the

subject of inquiry and if need be of punish-

ment and in any case, of amendment.

We commend the matter to the attention

of the Coroner, and have no hesitation in

expressing the opinion that he fails in his

duty if in every such case as this he does

not hold an inquest.

It would be far more satisfactory to the

officers and men and to the public generally

if in every case there was the fullest inquiry,

not by Military Doctors or Military Officers,

but by the Coroner and a Jury. We do not

want men mollycoddled. They ought

to be fit to turn out at any hour of

the day or night for any duty they may be

called on to perform. They must be brought

up to a proper pitch of training for their work

by regular exercises in all weathers, but

every precaution ought to be taken that they

are medically fit for their work, that the

work is graduated to their strength and pro-

gress and that there is proper medical aid at

hand at all times to prevent fatal results.

The necessary requirements of military

discipline leave the soldier so completely at

the mercy of his officers, and so materially

interfere with the power of protecting himself

possessed by the man in civil life, that no

precautions can be too great to ensure his

being properly and efficiently cared for, and

to make it clear to him and to the world

that he is to be looked after.

It seems a very great pity that the neces-

sary re-organisation of Medical Department

for army work destroyed its proved efficiency for regimental requirements. There is now no medical officer attached to any regiment who serves with the regiment as one of its officers and knows the men in it and their medical histories.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANSVAAL DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The Daily Mail states that it has been

practically decided to increase the number of

troops at the Cape by 40,000, of which India

will contribute 15,000.

SAMOA.

The Commissioners have abolished the king-

ship at Samoa and appointed a provisional

Government composed of the British, German,

and United States Consuls.

Later.

FRANCE.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau has succeeded in

forming a concentration Cabinet as follows:—

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Prime Minister and

Minister of Interior.

General Gallifet Minister of War.

M. Delcasse Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. De Lamsan Minister of Marine.

M. Decrais Minister of the Colonies.

Socialist, M. Millerand Minister of Instruc-

tion.

Socialist, M. Baudin Minister of Public

Work.

THE DEFENCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Wyndham's Bill provides £1,300,000 for

Wei-hai-wei which will be garrisoned by two

Companies of British, six Companies of Chi-

nese Infantry, one Company of British and

one Company of Chinese Garrison Artillery, and

contingent of Engineers.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 24th

at 11.55 a.m. Barometric changes are slight.

Pressure remains lowest over China, with slight

gradients and light S. monsoon on the coast.

FORECAST:—Moderate S. winds; fair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

As will be seen by reference to our advertise-

ments a meeting of the Royal Antidiluvian

Order of Buffaloes will be held on Tues-

day next.

THE return billiard tournament between the

Catholic Union and St. Patrick's Club will

take place at the Club's rooms, the Union hav-

ing issued a challenge to retrieve their defeat

last week.

By an announcement in our advertise-

ments, it will be noticed we are to be favoured

at the theatre with the presence of Messrs

Dallas and Musgrave's Theatrical Company,

who have several new pieces to introduce.

A TOTAL eclipse of the moon took place last

night, and, owing to the weather, was seen to great advantage.

The moon entered the shadow at 8.10

p.m., reached the penumbra at 9.10, emerged

from it at 10.40, and the eclipse terminated

at 11.40.

THE Band of the Hongkong Regiment will

play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from

8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The following is the

programme of music selected for the occasion:—

1. March "Boccaccio" (Buccellati).

4.—The scale in the Schedule, though lower than the one proposed last year, is still very much in excess of what should be charged when it is considered that the amount is fully six times that of the Crown Rent on the Marine Lots.

5.—If it were conceded that any necessity existed for this Bill, then Clause 20 ought certainly to receive an addition, something to the following effect: "For a period of fifty years from that date when the scale will be subject to revision."

6.—The Bill is, however, open to several other serious objections, not the least being the breach of faith in certain instances with some of the war owners amounting to something in the nature of confiscation.

7.—The Committee wish again to point out to the Government that many of these piers were erected mainly for the convenience of the travelling public and that they are not now, and never were intended to be, a source of revenue. This is notably the case with the wharves of the River Steamboat Companies. Were these piers dispensed with and passengers and cargo landed in boats, as is done from the ocean steamers, great inconvenience would result, and the duties of the Water Police would be largely added to, while the facilities now existing for the rapid discharge and distribution of the food supplies brought in the river steamers would be much curtailed.

Under all the circumstances therefore, and having regard to the fact that any burdens laid upon wharf owners must necessarily prove obstructive to the course of trade, a tax upon shipping, and an interference with the freedom of the port, the Committee trust that His Excellency the Governor will be able to see his way to continue the system and scale of rents for wharves now existing or with only some slight modification of the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILSON,

Secretary.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

SANITARY BOARD.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was called this morning to consider the advisability of declaring Amoy an infected port. There were present:—The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer), occupied the chair, the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. Osborne, and Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. A. W. Brewin (Acting Registrar-General), and Mr. Duggan (Secretary).

The President said as further correspondence had been received from Mr. Hurst stating that the plague at Amoy had become epidemic he had called the meeting of the board to recommend to the Government that the port of Amoy be declared a place infected with Bubonic plague.

The motion was put and carried. This was all the business.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. W. J. Goodman (Acting Chief Justice).

June 24th.

THE MUTUAL STORES CASE.—The case of R. G. Hopkins, adjourned from yesterday, was resumed this morning, and the cross-examination of a complainant, who supplied goods to the Mutual Stores, was continued by accused.

James Henry Cox, manager of Messrs. Turner & Co., sworn, said:—We, as a firm, had extensive dealings with the Mutual Stores. Five thousand dollars were deposited with us as security of acceptance for goods ordered from England for the Stores. The Mutual Stores purchased goods from Lipton through us, which were consigned to us by our London agents. Accused dealt with us for goods supplied to the Stores. He was actually engaged with us whilst looking after the Mutual Stores; we paid him \$125 per month and commission. Up to the time of prisoner's leaving Hongkong the Stores owed us \$14,000. We had appropriated the \$5,000 as the full amount due for goods was \$19,000. Loh Ku Ping paid the \$14,000 on the 8th of April. After we wrote to him about the amount owing.

Inspector Thomas Moffat, sworn, said:—I went under instructions to fetch prisoner back from Shanghai, and after getting the authorities' permission at that port, I returned here on the 22nd April with accused in custody.

By the Accused:—There was in your possession when arrested boxes of clothing, photograph, etc., and \$38.20 cash. On the chair of the ship being searched at Hongkong a \$10 gold piece (American) was found belonging to you.

R. C. Hurley was put in the witness-box and examined as to making up a statement of affairs from the Stores' books, and he stated that there was up to the time of accused's leaving the colony a deficit of over \$8,000.

Prisoner addressed the Court and said that he started the banking account with money lent by a person outside the firm. There was no written agreement between him and the other partners. He then went into the method of supplying men-of-war with goods. He was appointed agent for Lipton through Galbraith & Co. of England. Prior to that and after, Messrs. Turner & Co. of Hongkong, never dealt with goods to men-of-war without being paid first by the Mutual Stores. Goods to the amount of £665 had been supplied to the Stores, and accused had drawn on Lipton bills for £300, £100 and £300, amounting in all to \$700. He pointed out that the £35 overdraft was for telegrams, etc. His Lordship said that was a big amount for a few telegrams. Accused further said that the draft for £203 was a private affair had nothing to do with the Mutual Stores. Out of that draft he had drawn the first \$1,000 to pay a complainant. The \$100 was drawn in an advance and paid to Mrs. Brentnall.

His Lordship pointed out that Mrs. Brentnall left on the 21st for Japan, and the cheque was not cashed until the 22nd.

Accused again said the draft for £203 had nothing to do with the Stores; but

His Lordship remarked that it was somewhat curious that this last draft should not be on the Mutual Stores, but on the other hand, and could not have been dealing with the Stores; he was a private one.

Accused admitted receiving the money, but he could not in any way prove why he had that draft privately on Lipton; although he said an invoice was sent with the draft, and up to the adjournment for him could he produce a copy of that invoice, he thought he had it in one of his boxes in the possession of the police.

His Lordship, continuing, said accused would have to prove the invoice, and also explain to the jury why he went away under another name, i.e., (Highly unusual), could not understand why accused had called all this at the Magistrate's. He did not think it helped him by suddenly springing such an assertion on the last moment.

An adjournment was made for Friday and to allow accused to search his boxes for a copy of the invoice sent with the draft for £203.

On resuming, prisoner's boxes were produced and he made a search for the invoice required, but the document could not be found. An account was produced, however, of goods placed on board one of 11 ships on prisoner's private account, which his Lordship said was not a correct thing to do, as the management he made with the partners was that the business should be financed principally on account of Lipton's being put first and foremost as the best agency, and

His Honour said further:—Do you mean to say that when you put forward Lipton as the main agency from which the firm should derive its profit that you did an honest thing in selling goods on your own private account?

His Honour, after prisoner had tried to make good his defence, addressed the jury and strongly too. He said in substance:—Anything more degrading and low for a European to swindle Chinese in the way they have partners in the Mutual Stores appear to have been swindled. I cannot imagine. Again, it creates a very great prejudice in the minds of Europeans and Chinese alike for a man to run away under an assumed name, as accused did, and be compelled to be fetched by the police. A man doing so must consider he had done a low and cowardly thing. I have spoken strongly, but I think such actions call for such, and I do not think I have been out of place in uttering what I have. We have no evidence to show that prisoner put one cent in the concern. If the jury are of opinion that the money in the bank was in connection with the Mutual Stores, the three cheques prisoner drew would have to be accounted for. The \$100 he drew and says he gave to Mrs. Brentnall's mother, was the property of the Stores. I ask, what ever had Mrs. Brentnall's mother to do with the Stores? What right had he to give away money belonging to the Stores to people who had nothing to do with the place? It might be very charitable, but he must not try to appropriate that money to his own use. No way has been accounted for these sums drawn, and there remains the fact of his running away immediately after. He has sprung upon us at the last moment that the draft was a private one, but he does not produce or inform us of anything contained in the invoice sent with the draft, and he says he cannot remember. Standing in peril as he does, do you not think, gentlemen, he would bestir himself to remember the items if such a draft had been sent? And it now remains for you to decide whether accused is guilty or not.

The jury retired for a short time and returned with a verdict of guilty on all three charges. Judgment was reserved until Monday.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO. LD.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE MANAGER FOR MAY, 1899.

The Secretary of the above company forwards us the following report:—

TANGKONG-SURFACE.—Open cut for a cart road near adit levels, was continued 14' 6" making it a total length of 77'. It cut the ore body developed in the adit levels at a point where it is very low grade, and no ore was mined from this point.

ADIT LEVELS.—A drive from one of these, in ore ahead of open cut, was driven 14' 6" to test the ore, which proved of low grade at this point.

A drive of 5' was put in to connect these levels with uprise from level No. 1 on Lode No. 2.

Some low grade ore and about 30 tons of good ore, average assay value, 1 oz. 16 dwts. 83/8 grs. was mined from these levels.

LEVEL No. 1.—50 foot level.

CROSSCUT No. 1.—This is the drive referred to as "crosscut" in March and April reports. This was extended 16' making it a total length of 81'.

It is still in ore, Lode No. 2 therein showing about 45' thick of a fair grade.

CROSSCUT No. 2.—This was started across Lode No. 2 from the South drive 50' southerly from uprise from crosscut No. 1, and driven easterly 25' when it was stopped and westerly 16' going easterly it cut through what appears to be the hanging wall of this Lode, and westerly it continues in the Lode which has improved in grade materially therein.

LEVEL No. 2.—100 foot level.

West drive. This was extended on Lode No. 1 22' 6" making a total distance of 54' 6". It continues to show a fairly well defined Lode some 2' to 4' thick, but very low grade.

CROSSCUT No. 3.—This was started from the west drive north-westerly towards Lode No. 2 and driven 8' through hard country rock.

This drive is being put in to develop Lode No. 2 at this level which I expect to cut during the present month if it continues down to this level on its dip had in Level No. 1.

So far as present developments show there is a large ore body in Lode No. 2 in this mine, of varying grade; the ore is, as a rule, poor on the hanging wall and improves with development towards the foot wall, which has not been cut yet.

SWATH No. 3 CUTTING.—This was extended 50' making it a total length of 89'. Nothing of value was developed therein.

Considerable surface prospecting was done about 100 tons of payable ore found in bunches on and near the surface, and mined, but nothing of the nature of a permanent reef located as yet.

CYANIDE WORKS.—These were started the latter part of the month, but not run enough to make a clean-up advisable.

CYANIDE BATTERY.—This was light during the early part of the month, but very heavy about the middle causing some little damage to roads and bridges and dam, though nothing serious. It occasioned considerable delay in our work, particularly at Tankong and at Bulker Sarong Section.

HEALTH.—This was fair during the month.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, in their weekly share report, state:—

Business has been fairly active during the past week and most stocks are firm and some advances show, on improvement in previous quotations.

The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, has advertised its Tenth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders for the 8th July. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive. Given notice that a call of 10 per cent has been given in respect of shares not fully paid up, and that such call is payable on the 20th July next.

able at \$112. China Fines have been sold at \$10. The market for the various types of Shipping, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again been done at \$29, and are firm at the rate. Indo-China have been fixed at \$69 and \$69. China and Manila are in request at \$85. Douglas Steamships are quiet and are obtainable at \$58. Star Ferries have been in some demand and have been placed at \$14, \$14, \$14 and \$15.

Refineries.—China Sugars suffered a slight reaction and were sold at \$17, and \$17, but are again firm with buyers at \$17. Lurons are also easier and are obtainable at \$7.

Mining.—Punjoms have continued in strong demand with the result that sales have been effected at advancing rates up to \$15. The Preference shares have been done at \$21 and \$21. The following telegram has been received from the Mines:—Tangkong, have struck the lode on the 100 foot level, average width of lode is 3 feet, assays average 21 dwts. per ton.

Charbonnages have had a sharp rise and have been taken off the market at \$25, and now wanted at \$26. Queen Mines have again come into notice and a good many shares have changed hands at 50 and 55 cents. Celebes are slightly firmer and have been booked at \$103. Rauba are quiet with no business to report. Olivers A have been bought at \$6 and B shares at \$3 and \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are steady with sales at 400 and 401 1/2 premium. Kowloon Wharf shares have been dealt in at \$88, \$89 and \$90. Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been negotiated at \$90 and \$91. West Point have been fixed at \$29. Hongkong Hotels improved two points and have been sold at \$93, \$94 and \$95. Humphrey's Estate have been done at \$10.30. China Providents are quiet with sellers at \$9.

Cotton Mills.—There is nothing to report in stocks under this heading.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$28, \$28, and \$28, closing quiet at \$28. A. S. Watsons are firm with buyers at \$14. Electrics have been done to a considerable extent at \$12. Fenwick's have been sold at \$12. Ice is very firm and wanted at \$13. Small lots of Dairy Farms have been done at \$5. China Bakeries have been placed at \$25.

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 23rd inst. 929
Do. do. during past 24 hours 16

Total 945

Deaths reported to 23rd inst. 864
Do. do. during past 24 hours 16

Total 880

MUD FLAT NORTH.

TIENSIN, June 19th.

There seems to be no longer the slightest doubt that for the present at least, North China is to occupy a very subordinate position in the Imperial policy. While there was a possibility that the matters in the Transval were being tied over, hope ran high. But now that war is as good as declared in South Africa very little doubt is entertained here that Russia has a clean field before her. The attitude of the Home Government as suggested by the telegrams is substantiated by the attitude of the British Charge d'Affaires, who makes no secret of his inability to bring things to a head in Dongking Street. Russia is quietly but persistently bringing pressure to bear upon the Chinese in regard to the Northern railway, and I have good reason to believe that in the long run she will succeed in getting the line as far as Shan-hai-kwan into her control, and if the money for its construction is refunded to British Capitalists, the British lion on the line from here to Peking of course becomes invalid, and that too, by natural course, of events falls under Russia's sway and the thing is done. The war in South Africa will absorb the whole of our interests for the time being, and by the time we are once more free we may have something very tangible to quarrel with Russia about in the estimation of home politicians that is. A prominent merchant just back from the old country says that in spite of all that has been said, and written, the most profound ignorance still prevails concerning British interests in China, and the general public refuse to believe that this country offers a larger field for British industries than even India. He saw Lord Charles Berosford very recently, and he was still engaged on his report for the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and until the report his lips were sealed. It is regarded here as very singular that no news has been sent out of the debate on Weihaiwei, which was supposed to have taken place over a week ago. No credence is attached to the report circulated in certain irresponsible quarters concerning Weihaiwei being handed over to the Germans in exchange for assistance in South Africa. The suggestion is not lacking in ingenuity, and in these days of "scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" policy nothing would surprise us but I do not think Weihaiwei was so lightly parted with, and certainly such a suggestion is eminently previous. His not at all certain that the Germans would not about it. They probably have no desire to get any nearer to Russia than they are, and would prefer to have a British naval station between themselves and the Northern Power. The party they hold will take all their time and money to render profitable, and Weihaiwei is saddled with too much outlay to make it a very tempting bait. Meanwhile preparations are going forward for the improvement of our naval base on very practical lines, and I believe we shall see a line of fortifications in a very short time, and this will clinch the reputation and popularity of the place.

Everything is meanwhile not going altogether so softly for Russia. From all I learn the Manchurian line is not making such rapid headway as desired. The Russian officials in charge are arbitrary and hot tempered. At the slightest provocation they fire upon and otherwise ill-treat the natives, with the result that although they terrorize the Government and officials, they are becoming disheartened by the masses and not even Russia can afford to be independent of Chinese labour. The result has been much delay through work being striking, and the work from Kiam south has been slowly and badly done. Only the other day a Cossack official fired on the workmen and shot one or two, and when the Prefect went to settle the trouble, the fiery subject made of us we were so called. He is reported to have used his utmost endeavour to preserve the peace, but he has reported the matter to Peking.

The Japanese Minister had an audience with the Emperor and Empress Dowager a few days ago and had presented the former with the Order of the Chrysanthemum and the latter with an order from the Empress of Japan. Orders have been flying of late, as I hear Mr. Phillips, the local Agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has just received the 5th order of the Emperor, and the special reason for this latter, but it is not infrequently a significant expression of royal favour and sometimes followed by the dispensing with the military services.

The new Peking university is undoubtedly in a bad way. The salaries of the Chinese directors and instructors were reduced, some time ago, and now I hear several of them have resigned. This leaves virtually only the foreign professors and a few pupils, and I am given to understand that the only reason the establishment is not closed, is because the foreigners have a three years agreement, and it is considered best to get as much out of them as possible. A pretence is being made in some quarters that the Empress Dowager is strongly averse to the institution being closed, but the fact is she is shrewd enough to know it would be an unpopular move, and she does not want her name associated with the discontinuance of any more progressive movements initiated by the Emperor.

Some 10,000 troops are to be moved from Peking to Shan-hai-kwan very shortly, but for what object I do not know; just for the sake of moving them somewhere perhaps. Nothing has as yet resulted from the accumulation of force in the Capital as was expected.

Great indignation is felt here at the refusal of the Chinese Government to allow horses and mules to be shipped from here for Manila. The American Government are prepared to purchase almost to any extent, beasts are badly needed in the Philippines, and a large order is now waiting here for shipment, but the Government will not grant the necessary permit, and the U. S. Minister appears too much of an old woman to enforce it. The Tsungli Yamen have asked up an old regulation of 1894 which prohibits export of horses and mules, but at the same time it is stated that the Russians have been conveying great numbers of horses to Port Arthur, and that the Germans have also been sending them to Kiaochow, and now when America, as a friendly Power, desires some she cannot get them. The matter has been laid before the American authorities in Manila, and much interest is being felt in the result.

A DARING TRICK.

MANILA, May 8th.

The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick yesterday. A railway train with an engine at each end was run almost to the American outpost and then the engine at the rear was run off the train, tore up several lengths of the rail, way track, boarded the train again, and it steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders. The Nebraska regiment is asking for a temporary relief from duty. Only 375 men of this regiment are left at the front.—*Vancouver World*, 6th May.

A MUCH LARGER ARMY IS NEEDED TO CONTROL THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CEMETERIES IN ALL THE TOWNS FILLED WITH FRESH GRAVES—INSURGENT HOSPITALS INADEQUATE AND MEDICINES SCARCE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 26th. Admiral Dewey called the Navy Department to that he will stop at various points on his way to the United States, and will reach New York about October 1st.

The Secretary of War to-day sent the following cablegram to Gen. Otis: Many petitions are received to have the Washington and Oregon troops sent direct to Puget Sound and Portland. This can be done if men wish it. It will deprive them of \$25 to \$35 for travel pay from San Francisco. Let a vote be taken with this knowledge by the regiments and advise me.

MANILA, May 26th. The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to expect to maintain supremacy in the Philippine Islands. The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large loss in the number of small encounters without material results as compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept but had been compelled to hold it. Foreigners who have arrived here from the insurgent country, under the recent order of expulsion, say the cemeteries in all the towns are filled with fresh graves. A majority of the Filipinos wounded because the insurgent hospitals are inadequate, medicines are scarce and they have few surgeons except Spanish captives who have been impressed.—*Vancouver World*, 26th May.

UNCLE SAM'S TROUBLES.

Our good friend Jonathan is finding out that this expansion business brings as much trouble as glory. The Americans started in with the intention of whipping Spain, capturing Cuba and the Philippines and settling back into business again inside of a month. The discovery has been made, though, that whipping Spain only caused the trouble to start. Uncle Sam has got Cuba, but so far it has been nothing but a source of worry to him, and now comes word that British, French and German residents in the Pearl of the Antilles are going to demand from Uncle Sam damages to the extent of many millions. If the claims are *bona fide* they will have to be paid because Great Britain, Germany and France are no powerless like Spain. Besides there is in Cuba a growing feeling of hostility to the United States which may end in that island being as much trouble to Uncle Sam as it is to Spain. Then from the Philippines comes the story to-day that Aguinaldo's voice is still for war, and that he will keep up the fight until independence is attained. How long that will be no one can tell. It seems as if the Americans would have to wage a war of extermination before they get control of the Philippines, and if we mistake not it was for such things in the past that obloquy has been heaped upon the head of Spain. To-day's despatches tell of one American killed by the insurgents and another wounded. Aguinaldo, once subdued by the Americans as patriot in the eye, is now referred to as a villain of the deep, eye, and yet he is asking no more now than he did when fighting the Spaniards. Uncle Sam will in future be able to sympathize with the great colonizing nations of Europe and appreciate the troubles they have had. For the sake of humanity it seems a pity that some agreement cannot be come to in the Philippines, otherwise more American lives will be sacrificed than the whole batch of islands are worth.—*Vancouver World*, 15th May.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Cobban of the steamship *Esmeralda* reports:—Eight west and north-west winds, light and variable weather, with smooth sea (breeze) on 15th May.

Captain Curtis of the steamship *Deiwin* reports:—Light southerly and south-westerly winds, light and variable weather, with smooth sea (breeze) on 15th May.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JUNE.	
Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1895.	
Barometer.....	29.764
Thermometer.....	82.7
Humidity.....	83.0
Rainfall.....	16.496
TO-DAY.	
WEATHER REPORT.	
On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer.....	29.78
Thermometer.....	84
Humidity.....	75
Rainfall.....	0.01

TO-DAY.

Saturday, 24th June, 1899.	
Chinese—17th of 5th moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.	
Sun—Rises.....	5hr. 19min.
Sets.....	6hr. 45min.
High water—Morning.....	5hr. 37min.
Afternoon.....	10hr. 40min.
Low water—Morning.....	5hr. 50min.
Afternoon.....	5hr. 30min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1571—City Council of Manila constituted.	
1859—The Austrians defeated by the French at Solferino.	
1874—The Chinese merchants of Hongkong petitioned H.M. the Queen re the Customs Blockade.	
1880—The Po Leung Kuei Society formed.	
1894—Assassination of M. Carnot, President of the French Republic.	
1895—Serious disturbance in the Shamen—Admiral Camar's squadron arrives at Port Said—Capt. Sverdrup's Arctic Expedition sails from Christiania on the <i>Fram</i> .	

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 25th June, 1899.	
Chinese—18th of 5th moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.	
Sun—Rises.....	5hr. 19min.
Sets.....	6hr. 44min.
High water—Morning.....	5hr. 18min.
Afternoon.....	10hr. 30min.
Low water—Morning.....	5hr. 40min.
Afternoon.....	5hr. 45min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1843—Treaty of Nanking exchanged.	
1846—Com Laws repealed.	
1859—The British Fleet defeated by the Chinese at the Peiho River.	
1861—Order of the Star of India founded.	
1862—Attack on the British Legation at Tokio.	
1874—Treaty between China and Peru.	
1896—Li Hung-chang visited Prince Bismarck.	

A G E N D A.

CHURCH SERVICES.	
St. John's Cathedral.—Communion, 7 a.m.	
Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 5.45 p.m.	
Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m.; Benediction, 5 p.m.	
Union Church.—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.	
German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.	
St. Francis Church, Wanchai.—Mass (Chin.), 8 a.m.; (Port.), 7.30 a.m.; Benediction, 5 p.m.	
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.	
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.	
Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.	
St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.	

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE.

German (Bayern) 27th inst.	
Indian (<i>Catherine Ahear</i>) 28th inst.	
American (<i>Hongkong Main</i>) 30th inst.	
American (<i>Aztec</i>) and prox.	
American (<i>China</i>) 7th prox.	
Canadian (<i>Empress of Japan</i>) 16th prox.	
American (<i>Doric</i>) 15th prox.	
Tacoma (<i>Victoria</i>) 18th prox.	

The steamer *Victoria* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Antenor* from Glasgow and Liverpool left Singapore 23rd inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about Wednesday 28th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Athenian* arrived at Moji to-day the 24th inst. and left the same day for Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Aztec* with mails from San Francisco, has arrived at Yokohama and left this morning for Hongkong via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

<i>Isla de Luzon</i>	at K
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Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HAKATA MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	THURSDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.
RIOJUN MARU.....	SEATTLE (VIA S.W.A.) VIA KORE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.....	THURSDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.
FUTAMI MARU.....	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.....	FRIDAY, 30th June, at 4 P.M.
HAKUAI MARU.....	VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHILMULPO AND NAGASAKI.....	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
YAMAGUCHI MARU.....	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.....	THURSDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(Torio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, BOMBAY, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, LEGHORN AND GENOA.
(DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSIT.)
Having connexion with the Company's Mail Steamers to VENICE and TRIESTE, ODESSA, NEW YORK, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
AND
Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO.....	Sapientia.....	8th July.
*DOMENICO BALDUINO.....	Canapa.....	5th August.
*SINGAPORE.....	Pizzarello.....	2nd September.

*These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Passengers and carry a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

7312a

MILWAUKEE BEER

IS FAMOUS

PABST

HAS MADE IT SO.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1898.

[1399]

JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER,
M. MUMEYA.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE IN ALL STYLES.

ENLARGEMENTS up to 9" x 48"

Choice Collection of Coloured Local Views.

Costumes, Japanese Albums of every

Description with Gold and

Cherry Lacquered

Covers in Several Sizes.

All descriptions of work done for Amateur

Photographers and a SPECIALITY MADE OF

DEVELOPING FILMS IN THE SUMMER.

NOTE: Films are very liable to dissolve

during development in a tropical climate, but

by using the special developer supplied by this

studio, this danger is obviated without the use

of ice.

No. 81, Queen's Road Central

(Opposite the Marine House)

Hongkong

3rd June, 1899.

[753a]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JAYES FLUID

AVOID ALL RISK OF DYSENTERY BY

JAYES FLUID

JAYES FLUID

FACILITIES FOR ICE AT KOWLOON.

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LIMITED,

having appointed me Agent for the sale of

their ICE at KOWLOON, residents of that

District are informed that Ice can now be had

at my Store there, at HONGKONG RATES.

H. RUTTONJEE,

Elgin Street, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899.

[61a]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL-

LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated

CLEMENS, HUMBER and GLADIATOR Co., Ltd.

DUNLOP TYRES BICYCLES—Price, \$160.

Aspecial reliable Watch made for this Climate.

Quality A.....\$16

Quality B.....\$12

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite the Telegraph Office

[21]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK

MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER

SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches

awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [14]

CARBOLINEUM VARNISHES

USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS

With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood

and Stone against White Ant, Decay, Fungus,

Roth and Dampness.

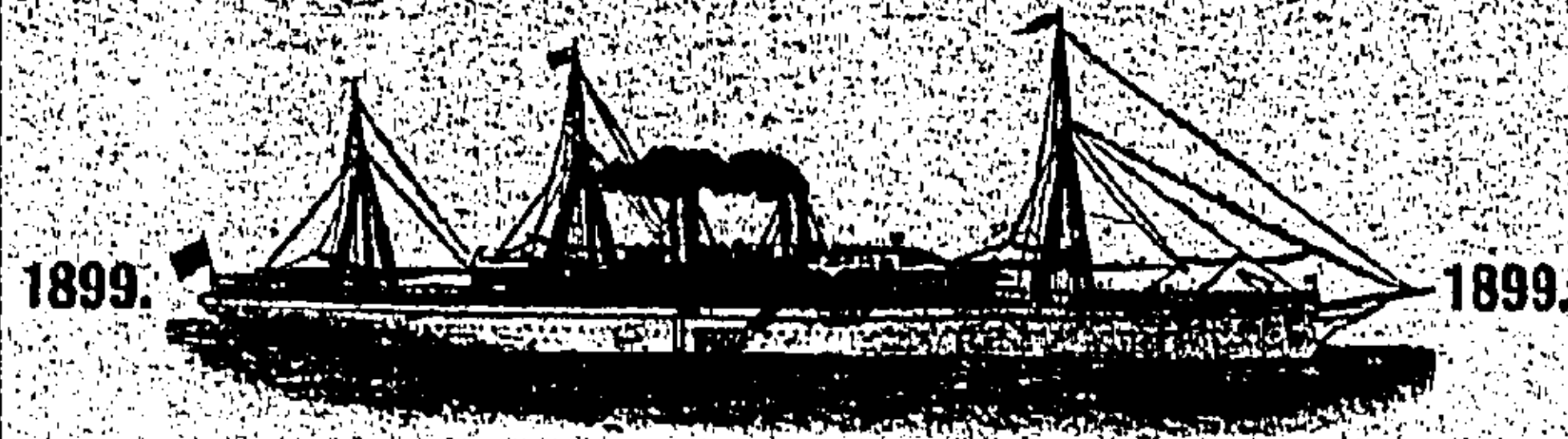
Sole Agents for China

LUDWIG'S FINEST MANN & Co.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1899.

[17]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1899.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 19th July, 1899.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug., 1899.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND

SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER

(B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS in the Trans-Pacific journey, and

make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS

of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM

THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made

at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which

passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,

Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and

Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,

(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's

Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY

through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated

by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Hongkong, 7th June, 1899.

[3]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA

OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....

Saturday, 8th July, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....

Thursday, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....

Tuesday, 29th Aug., at Noon.

[4]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE,

AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FROM VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Victoria.....[3,502] J. Panton.....[July 4]

Tacoma.....[2,811] A. Dixon.....[July 29]

Olympia.....[3,750] J. McGilivray.....[Aug. 8]

Olympia.....[2,537] J. Truebridge.....[Sept. 2]

[4]

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, IN-

LAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONO-

LULU, on SATURDAY, the 8th July, at

Noon, taking Freight, and Passengers for

Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-

LULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their

journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of

the United States or Canada. Rates may be

obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO

EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail

routes from San Francisco, including the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE,

and other direct connecting Railways and from

Chicago to destination the choice of direct

lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had

on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

Officials in the service of China and Japan, and

to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,

to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities

of the United States via Overland Railway, to

Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports

in Mexico, Central and South America, by the

Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4

P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel

Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M.

same day; all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same is

required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1899.

[1310]

Hotel.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR from EN-

TRANCE HALL to each floor. BOARD

and LODGING.

MONTHLY RATES GIVEN NOW.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1899.

[1310]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER
LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TUNIS, GENOA; PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

AMBRIA.....HAYRE and HAMBURG.....5th July.....Freight

D. RICKMERS.....(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG).....About 6th.....Freight

SARNI.....(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG).....About 9th.....Freight and

L. RICKMERS.....HAYRE and HAMBURG.....About 31st.....Passage

H. Jacobs.....(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG).....July.....Freight

SILESA.....HAYRE and HAMBURG.....About 6th.....Freight and

Behrens.....(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG).....August.....Passage

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and

a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Agents.

[981]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA

FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND SAN DIEGO

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan Ports

and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Belgian King.....[3,379] about [July 1]

Carmarthenshire.....[2,929] about [Aug. 1]

Castile City.....[3,002] about [Aug. 26]

[1330]

THE Steamship

"BELGIAN KING,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and

SAN DIEGO VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YO-

KOHAMA and HONOLULU, on or about

the 1st July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point

in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M.

the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages

will be received at the OFFICE until the same

time. All parcels should be marked to address

in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Diego, should be

sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the

Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or

Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1899.

[1330]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HON

I HAVE thought it just possible that some of your readers might like to know something about the visit of the Shanghai tricksters to Peihaiwei, and so I am sending you a few lines in case they may be of any interest.

We arrived at Weihaiwei at about 5 o'clock on Monday morning, and received a right royal welcome from numbers of naval officers who boarded us ten minutes after we anchored. We were all billeted on the various ships, and no words of mine can possibly describe the lavish

The cricket match commenced at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. I am not going to worry you with all the technical details of the game. The services fielded superbly. I felt made a grand innings of 149, and a magnificent catch by Bentley was quite the feature of the game before the luncheon bell rang. Mann was caught just a minute before the adjournment. He was hitting very freely. He sent the ball three times clean over a building next to the pavilion, thereby scoring (thrice) sixes. Teesdale will be a valuable acquisition to the Cricket Club. He made two splendid catches and he batted very carefully. Whilst we were having a stiffen on the ground a naval officer took several instantaneous photos of the members. It would be interesting to see them: the pictures would be quite unique. A large photograph was taken of both teams. I heard that several photos are going home to the London Illustrated

the Shanghai team assisted in the programme, and I don't think I have ever heard Mr. Johnson sing so well as he did on that occasion. Perhaps it was the perfect air of Weihaiwei which had something to do with it. The function ended about midnight, when everybody wended their way homewards.

mode in the new bungalow which the new building Co. propose to erect shortly. To be able to go to a place (only about 40 hours' run) in such a splendid climate and under as favorable conditions would constitute a boon to Shanghai people, which at present they were unable to realize. After dipping a small-charge given on the quarter deck, the full set being presented by the Shanghai guests who were made all the more prominent by having the

The *Phoenix* left for Shanghai on Friday afternoon and brought back four of the Shanghai visitors. On Saturday a Gymkhana was held on the mainland by the Military authorities.

er; which I think is a record for China. All the other events were brought off with the promptness and knowledge of detail which particularly distinguishes the 1st Chinese officers. One race was won by Lynch after a very exciting finish, and the piece of silver he won with it, I am sure, always be treasured by him. After Mrs. Bower had gracefully presented the prize and a few parting "cups of tea" had been partaken of, we said good-bye to our hosts, who were very warm in their invitations for us to come again and try our luck with them at polo or any other manly sport. We hurried off to the launch, and, as it was now almost 7 o'clock, made our way to our various ships to say our farewell to our hosts, and then departed reluctantly to the good ship *Tungshoo*. Our captain stayed to dine on the *Centurion* and to talk about our board with about a dozen of "Her Majesty's best" and, at the last of us, and a farewell "cup" of tea.

FROM JAPAN PAPERS.
History of the China Japan War.
The War Office, the *Mail* learns, has now con-

Whose Fault?

Theft at the Bank of Japan.

For some days rumours have been afloat to the effect that five thousand yen worth of convertible notes have disappeared from the treasury of the Bank of Japan. We gather that

For some days rumors have been afloat to the effect that the thousands of yen worth of convertible notes have disappeared from the treasury of the Bank of Japan. We gather that the discovery was made at the periodical audit of the Bank's accounts last month, but that the fact was hushed up as likely to be injurious to the Bank's credit. Rather a fine fear, surely. The Bank of Japan can not hope to escape the misfortune of being victimized by a dishonest official from time to time, as all other banks are. Concealment of such incidents is the best way to render them mischievous. We do not believe that there has been any concealment,

Iwasaki, Shutarō, the building contractor's foreman, who recently did some damage to a house being erected for Mr. Christensen, as reported at the time, was arrested in Kobe after having for some days eluded the police. It is stated that the real cause of Iwasaki's extraordinary behaviour was that owing to a mistake in the estimate the contractor found he would incur a heavy loss, and so would not be able to pay Iwasaki what he had expected. As any reader who has erected a house will be aware, this is what the contractor always says about the time the contract is coming to an end. But Iwasaki's ideas of justice would seem to be very primitive, for according to this version he attacked the property of the unoffending Mr. Christensen because his employer had made an error in his calculations.

The following particulars, says the *Hyogo News*, are given in a Japanese contemporary of a very terrible tragedy at Wladivostok:—

Dr. Fujise occupies the upper floor of a big building, and studying medicine under him was a man named Kumakichi Teruka, 26 years of age. This man had been constantly quarrelling with another student named Akira Nagayasu. One day, and instant about 4 p.m. Kumakichi Teruka took a gun and went to surprise Akira Nagayasu while he was supplied with medicine to a patient. He stabbed Nagayasu in the throat, leaving him quite dead on the floor. Otsuaburo Nakamura, who was also living in the same house, was attracted to the room by the unusual

Moise and tried to take the knife from Kama-kichi. Unfortunately he was not able to do so and Kuma-kichi inflicted severe wounds on his forehead. He cried out for help and Heiichi and the landlord came to see what was the matter. On opening the door he saw the murdered man prostrate on the floor in a pool of blood and was so frightened that he ran hastily down the stairs. Raikichi Nossbo and another boy living in the same house then went up and opened the door. "Kuma-kichi in a state of great excitement," said "I will murder all who venture to come near me," and came towards them brandishing the knife. "They too, ran downstairs. Two policemen had been called to arrest the murderer, but Kuma-kichi continually threw bottles containing medicine at them and kept shouting at bay. Finally they withdrew out of sight and Kuma-kichi then poured kerosene oil all over the floor and set fire to the building. He crept down the stairs and fled."

The *Yoruden Choko*, as was to be expected, casts all the blame for the failure of the foreign loan on the Cabinet. "There was every attraction to induce foreign capitalists to subscribe for the loan," says our contemporary in its English column. "It was placed at a discount of 10 per cent. on face value, and at four per cent. above the term of the redemption it extends altogether 10 years." "The Japanese loan enjoyed some good confidence in the West as to her financial capabilities, the invitation to the loan would have been responded to in a satisfactory manner." But the real fact was that only 12 per cent. of the entire amount has been subscribed, the remainder, underwritten, being quoted at 17 per cent. discount. "This is a very far from the success which the underwriters had hoped for." "We never entertained any golden hope, as to the result of it; still we hoped that it would not end in such a fiasco. Even China has done a better work." As everybody knows, when she floated a loan recently, the amount was subscribed three times over. True she made the Customs the security, but the interest rate of interest was 1 per cent. higher than that offered by Japan. But then she floated the loan at 95, and with a more than satisfactory result. All things, then, taken into consideration, it is not too much to say that China was as equal to, if not more successful than, Japan in raising a foreign loan. In other words, for the same reasons, the same degree of confidence in China and Japan, as regards financial standing, it is simply unexpected to think that our country finds a better credit in foreign markets than a nation on the brink of ruin does. Truly, this failure of the foreign loan is the greatest blow to Japan's prestige that has ever been inflicted.

History of the China Japan War.
The War Office, the *Mall* learns, has now con-

ilitary and naval events was finished some time ago, but the political story, including the reference of the Three Powers, involved additional labour. The *Staff* trusts that this work will be brought to a speedy conclusion, and that it will exist any really good account of the war in its foreign language.

Next Year's Naval Estimates.

It is stated that the estimates of the Navy next financial year, to be presented to the Finance Department on the 11th inst., show a net decrease of some £5,000,000 from the estimates for the present year. It is stated that among items of extraordinary expenditure, the construction of the Omisato naval station and the extension of the naval shipbuilding works at Rangoon have been estimated at £1,000,000. There have been suggestions that the cost of the new fleet will be increased by some £1,000,000 in the ordinary expenditure, but the result on the whole is a decrease in the total expenditure of the above-mentioned amount.

Hitherto all writers commenting on the fact that Japan does not enjoy its foreign countries financial credit proportional to her competence, have attributed her misfortune to the suicidal policy of political parties, which by wrangling out petty increases of taxation and declaring a burden on the people to be intolerable, have succeeded in increasing an entirely impression abroad, that Japan, which

Owing to the enhanced cost of raw material and the somewhat quiet market at Yokohama, the stock of silk-babul in the producing centres is gradually increasing, and this has led the manufacturers to make some sales at a loss. Foreign buyers, also in possession of orders from abroad, seem to have suspended their purchases.

Orders for matings are being given out sparingly, and the only business reported is in spot goods, of which there is at present but a small stock. Until the new season's goods make their appearance little brisk business can be looked for.

The tea market is rather quiet, foreign buyers showing little desire to operate at the present prices, although prices have fallen $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Freight charges on tea this year, owing to the absence of any agreement among the shipping firms, are remarkably low. The abolition of the export duty will interfere with the export trade of tea in mid-July of next month, unless a market improvement and tariff reduction in America, which is not at present anticipated.

The arrival of tea during last month at Kobe amounted to 4,555,450 catties, and the export by foreign firms to 548,755 catties.

Mr. Arthur Dioso at Yokohama.
SOME PERTINENT REMARKS.
On June, 11th the Business Men's Association of Yokohama entertained at dinner Mr. Arthur Dioso, who was welcomed in a brief speech by Mr. Otani Kahei, the President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dioso replied at great length, and from his speech, which is given in full in the *Japan Mail*, we make the following extract—
While on my voyage to Japan I made the acquaintance of a well-known foreign merchant of Kobe. He told many terrible stories of our country and against the Japanese. I was rather astonished at some of them, and at last began to wonder whether I dare venture to land in this terrible country. At last I said to him, Well, if all those stories are true, you must be

"What say among such a terrible people?" "What," was his reply, "make money! why I am nearly ruined: business in Kobe is going in pieces." Now, gentlemen, such talk can always be taken seriously. The persons who engage in it are doubtless men; excellent people, but they have developed a habit of grumbling. Perhaps is the hot whether; perhaps the mosquitoes bite and annoy past all endurance; perhaps the house is draughty, or *habitable* is not such a suitable price—yet, despite this grumbling, these foreigners do love Japan. But, though you have earned their love, you have not gained their respect. And what, you ask

And how can you gain the foreigner's respect? You have got to do it by being honest, plain, straightforward in your dealings with him. I said this in the Kansai the other day, and I repeat it—it is excellent, sound advice. You say, "Oh, but it is very difficult to follow." It is not difficult at all. Remember, all I have said is—try and deal justly and in an open way with the foreigner; try to remember that the *hissan* is not a *baka*; he is not a fool. When the little boys of Tokyo run after my *hissan* and call out *jin baka*, *jin baka*, *jin baka*, they are just off my hat to them. I will salute their teasing, but the little boys are merely giving expression to what I find widely prevalent in Japan—that the foreign man is a fool. With all due deference, you, gentlemen, I say he is not a fool. Very from it. Hot-tempered under provocation may be, but a fool—no. Really, gentlemen, who were the people who invented the telegraph that enables you to send your messages to the uttermost parts of the earth in a course of an hour or so?—the *hissan*!—I invented the telephone into which you say *mooshi mooshi mooshi* all day long—the *hissan*!—I invented, although I am not a first railway telegraph, although I am not a communication for myself and the Kansai, the *hissan*!—I invented *hissan*—who built the first of the big boys

ships that allow you to send your pro-
 cections to lands afar?—the *ifnsan*, who
 developed those appliances, thought out those
 systems of finance and commercial methods
 which you are so manfully attempting to adopt
 order to fully develop the resources

human in his skills and queue is so common in the counting-houses of London, comes to us and is received with pleasure. London is ready to welcome him as a customer, and waits a fair day-long trotter, paralyzed as she wants a loan, and we have to see her at the bank outside the Bank to keep her among the crowd of people who come to borrow money from their savings banks and the great banks of the nation.

**ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC PAMPH-
LETS BARRED FROM THE
MAILS.**

he postmaster at San Francisco on Tuesday, May 2nd directing him to take out of the mails for Manila all copies of three pamphlets written by Edward Atkinson of Boston viz.

resident of the Anti-Imperialistic League, New York. The three Atkinson pamphlets are two copulations under the titles, "The Cost of a National Crime" and "The Hell of War and its Penalties," in one document; and "Criminal Aggression by Whom Committed?" in the second. These pamphlets are arguments against the policy of territorial expansion, and against war. All three have been presented in Senate debates, and hence have been printed in *THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*. They are excluded from the Manila *Record*, on the ground that they would tend to produce disaffection and insubordination among the American troops there, encourage the natives who are in rebellion, and deter the neutral Filipinos from espousing the American cause. Mr. Atkinson submitted his pamphlets on April 24th and 25th to Admiral Dewey, President Schurman, Professor Worcester, Gen. E. G. Otis, General Lawton, General Miller, and J. P. Bass, corre-

published in *Harpers's Weekly*. Nothing was known to private soldiers. Mr. Atkinson wrote to Secretaries Alger and Gage, however, to get lists of the soldiers at Manila, in order that he might send copies of his pamphlets to them. He hoped, also, he said in an interview, to have his plan presented and discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet. This was done, but with the result that the Postmaster-General issued an order denying the use of the transatlantic mail to Mr. Atkinson's pamphlets. The postmaster at San Francisco intercepted several of the pamphlets addressed to "Admiral Dewey and the others named above," on Wednesday, May 3.

Mr. Tyner, assistant attorney-general for the War Office Department, sent orders to the post-employees in the document-room at Washington, Thursday, May 4th not to fill orders for the Senate documents containing Mr. Atkinson's pamphlets, saying that they transmitted

Many if not most of the papers approve of the administration's course; the same of the anti-slavery press not making objections. The only radical dissent is from the *Independent*, in its "In the Mail" headed "The Mail," a bit of iron being gradually disclosed; the *Springfield Republican* expresses it, "which will next fall heavily upon freedom of speech within the old borders of the United States." A few papers consider Mr. Atkinson's influence small for such serious treatment by the government.

When an interviewer asked Mr. Atkinson if the unauthorized distribution of his pamphlets among the United States troops in Manila might not prove insubordinate, he replied:

"Yes; the kind of insubordination which I mean, with Tokyo, will ere long prevail all over the world, to the end that criminal aggression may be made impossible by the refusal of soldiers who think for themselves to carry out orders which are as abhorrent to them as they are inconsistent with any moral, economic or political principle."

The Postmaster General, in an interview reported in the *New York Sun*, said:

"What would be thought of a government that is too impotent to protect its subjects against an attack by persons like Atkinson? No worse than the kind of insubordination which I mean. We fear that that of this occurred during the war. We fear that that of this country is stirring up our soldiers, fighting for their country, advising them to cease fighting and to disobey the commands of their superior officers."

Atkinson can circulate these documents in the United States all he likes, as they can do harm here; but in the Philippines, where they might possibly incite some few soldiers to mutiny or mutiny, they can do no harm through the mails. What would be thought by the world of a government which permits such

...cuments to be circulated through its own
 agency? I believe the Government would have
 been justified long ago in arresting and pro-
 secuting these men for treason,"

IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY, TREASON!"

"Whatever may be thought of the judgment
 and motives of the Boston school of national

derers, there can be no doubt as to the
asonable nature of their acts. Men who
aid and comfort to the enemies of their
nion, with whom it is at war, are guilty of
nion. When they proclaim that they do
in the name of Liberty, they emphasize their
guilt, for the meaning of Liberty without
violating their consciences. *The Times-Herald*
Chicago.

MARTIAL LAW GOVERNS THE CASE
There has been no seizure of pamphlets
designed for distribution at home. The Philis-
tines, however, are under the military regu-
lation of martial law, which prevails there, and under that
system law as the will of the Government is
absolute. The Government has a military
dictator, and he controls over the army, and
he does as he likes. Most certainly, no soldier
can be allowed to go from camp to camp,
and bringing the soldiers and inciting them to
duty, or to withdraw their support from the
Government, nor can anybody be allowed to attempt
the same purpose by means of printed addresses
or pamphlets. *The New York Herald*, Worcester
Mass. 1862.

THE PHILISTINE CASES DISCUSSED.
The following is a copy of a letter from
Edward Atkinson, an American merchant,
dated in London, and addressed to a friend in
New York.

chief before their campaign was checked. They had been industriously endeavoring to win discontent among the American soldiers, and the news of their operations reaching the Mexicans tended to inspire them with courage to a more stubborn resistance than they had otherwise have made. Had they been taken at the time of the peace overtures, a more successful result would have been achieved. At Aguinaldo would have been the same result. The Mexicans were not

Unquestionably, Atkinson has made a very serious mistake. If the pamphlets in question are of the character represented, it is an exceedingly grave matter to attempt to incite dissatisfaction among soldiers in the field facing an enemy. The Administration therefore

has taken the proper course in not allowing the collectible documents to be forwarded. Yet the documents are not so "other," they could have been done by any harm. The documents are soldiers in the Philippines are not likely to be influenced by any appeals designed to incite them against their Government, and we have no doubt that they would have repudiated with as disdainful scorn as palpable an insult to their loyalty as the suggestion that they are intelligent as they are valorous and know their duty.

It is doubtless true that most of them would like to see a termination of hostilities, but while there is fighting to do they are ready to "do it," and no amount of appeals of the Atkinson sort could lead them to any conduct prejudicial to their country. It is to be regretted that the pamphlets were approved by the Anti-Imperialist League, but we are quite sure that Atkinson's position will not be approved by anti-imperialists generally, who recognize the difference between criticizing the policy of the Government and inciting the soldiers who are fighting it to rebellion. When

HOME VIEW OF MR. ATKINSON. (Continued.)

"If the United States Government knew Edward Atkinson in the same way that we know him here in Boston, and knew him as well, it would lay its hand upon neither him nor his country in this way of kindness." Mr. Atkinson was a good man, a man of blameless life, who has conducted a moderate success life, business with reasonable success; who was gifted in the beginning with an intellect of unusual power, but has scattered so hopelessly that he has accomplished nothing. His quick apprehension and power of speech have tempted him to spread himself over too broad a score of good men to cover effectively. His weakness has been to discuss dogmatically and with affected precision multitudes of subjects upon which his real touch has been wanting. *The Journal* is in sympathy with the United States Government in its lenient with Mr. Atkinson. He is too old or punishment and not young enough for reformation. He would regard imprisonment in

my cause to which he might be temporarily attached as the crowning glory of his life, but this fine old gentleman of seventy-two is neither Vallandigham nor an Aaron Burr, and would be as much out of a place in a Federal jail as a baby on a battle-field. "We yield, one condition, however, to the Administration in its proposed treatment of Mr. Atkinson, whatever that treatment may be, and that is that, even a child, however weak and innocent ought not to be allowed to light matches where there is inflammable material."—*The Journal (Rep.) Boston*.

THE ADMINISTRATION WRONG.

"The Administration is wise not to act on the reported belief that Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who has been opposing the Government's doings in the Philippines, is guilty of the same reason, and may be fined \$10,000 or be imprisoned for ten years, or both. The section of the revised statutes, inserted in

the volunteers "quoted in support of this belief applies to persons of all gifts and complexions, to rebels, but Mr. Atkinson is not to be communicated with the natives of the Philippines and they are not rebels. This present war has not been authorized by Congress, but as initiated by the President. As the Philippines have not been incorporated with the United States, Congress the natives are not citizens and not in a legal position against the United States. Mr. Atkinson then, who is an unjust and unkind, and on that account urges volunteers in the Philippines not to enlist. That certainly is within his right, but it is within the right of the volunteers to decline to fight the natives after their present

men of service expires. If Mr. Atkinson addressed them not to fight while still in the service at would be different, but he has not done that. The present situation is abnormal. We are at war. We are authorized war against persons who resist the President's order to make them law-abiding citizens. To do this the President is withholding his prerogatives to an extraordinary extent and at an immense cost to the public treasury."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

BURN ATKINSON AT THE STAKE.

"Some time ago we urged that Aguinaldo, when captured be boiled and his bones after the English fashion, be distributed among his captors. Now we have another case demanding immediate attention. Belter, we have the secret where we can lay our hands on him, we refer to Benedict Arnold Atkinson. A man of rights and honor on the subject satisfies us that he should be burned at the stake. We do not think his body should be hanged before the public. It is a dishonor to the nation. Let it be, according to George Washington, a lesson to the nation. Let it be done July 4th on Boston Common, with Alger sitting on a throne in the distance and let B. A. A.'s cries and perhaps reasonable last words be drowned by the sounding of the Declaration of Independence and a chorus of imperialists. That would be a lesson to all temporarily disposed, and show that we have advanced in our punishment."

ARE THE SOLDIERS WEAK-MINDED?
But is it not a reflection upon the patriotism and manhood of the volunteers, to say, that they would be influenced to mutiny by having literature placed in their hands? Are they to

and uncertainty as well that must be denied access to current news, and that current events be "dressed up" before the officers are permitted to know of them. They were thinking human beings, believing they had certain well-defined rights as citizens and that they had a right to the defense of the country, and should defend the friends of the world, not that they are not not so much in the imperialist wheel, and being so it will be treason to suggest anything but object loyalty to the man who turns the crank of the wheel. — *The Times (Dm.)*, Kansas City.

PRESIDENT MUST ANSWER FOR THE CONQUEST.

The American conqueror, in the only conduct that is to the army, vote on his own conduct. In Russia, the army is the only power; the proper to allow the soldiers to elect the polls upon the object of causes or means of conducting the campaign, would cause a shout of laughter; but, to the families, the great McKinley has to submit next. The army in the Philippines and in Cuba in Porto Rico will have the right to say that they think that not only as President of the United States, but as President of the world, they have never injured a human

[illegible]

STEAMERS.

THE OSAKA-SHOSEN KAISHA.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"MAIDZURU MARU"
Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the
above ports, TO-MORROW, the 25th instant,
at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1899. [824a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE British Steamship
"MACDUFF,"
will be despatched for the above port on or
the 25th instant.
STEAMERS. 1899.
"AFRIDI" About 4th July.
"MOGUL" " End July.
"BRAEMAR" " Early Aug.
"SIKH" " Middle Aug.
"ARGYLE" " At Intervals of
"JOHN SANDERSON" } 2 weeks.
"AFGHANISTAN" }
For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1899. [505a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the
above Port, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant,
at 4 P.M.
This steamer has Superior Accommodation for
Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1899. [827a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"IXION,"
Captain Nish, will be despatched on
TUESDAY, the 27th instant.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1899. [787a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO
YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship
"HOHENZOLLERN,"
Captain H. Kierlnher, will leave for the above
Ports, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 28th
instant.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1899. [818a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship
"BAYERN,"
Captain E. Prehn, due here with the outward
German Mail about the 27th instant, will leave
for the above place about 24 hours after
arrival.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1899. [818a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship
"SUNGKIANG,"
Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1899. [821a]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LIMITED.
FOR HAVRE, COPENHAGEN
AND ST. PETERSBURG.
THE Company's Steamship
"SIAM,"
Captain Cold, will be despatched as above on
about THURSDAY, the 29th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1899. [830a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"TANTALUS,"
Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 4th July.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1899. [802a]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN
STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"INDRAPURA,"
Captain A. Norvall, will be despatched as above
on or about the 7th July.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1899. [686a]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"GLENLOCHY,"
Captain McGregor, will be despatched as
above on FRIDAY, the 7th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW
Hongkong, 20th June, 1899. [814a]

NEWAN TOMES & CO.'S "NEW YORK"
LINE.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE New Steamship
"YANOTSE,"
Allen, Commander, will be despatched for
above Port, on SATURDAY, the 29th July.
For Freight, apply to

STEAMERS

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR TIENTSIN.
THE Company's Steamship
"NANCHANG."
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1899. [825a]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship
"EASTERN,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th July.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.
A Steward and a duly-qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1899. [822a]

Intimations.
NOTICE.
THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have, This Day been removed to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & Co.) to which address all communications should be addressed.
ETH. F. SKERTCHLY,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
ARMIANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION, RED HAND BRAND, HUFMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIHLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c. &c.
Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [39]

THE LEADING CATERERS.
COMPARE OUR
MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and LIQUORS to all others.
THE GRILL ROOM.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [39]

KUHN & KOMOR,
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA
and
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1899. [42]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.
Head Office.—TOKIO.
Branch Offices—
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING, and all Ports in JAPAN.
Agencies—
Mitsui Coal Mines.
Omuta Coal Mines.
Kameda Coal Mines.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.
Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai.
Onoda Cement Company, Japan.
Kanezaki Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
The Miike Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
Hayashi Clock Factory.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [45]

LET 'EM ALL COME
to
YEE CHUN'S STUDIO.
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, where
PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS on
ORRY are executed at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [596a]

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
Ice-House Road.
Now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony of in any part of the Far East.
"GROUPS AND VIEWS" especially.
Hongkong, 22nd September 1898. [45]

STEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [49]

DENTISTRY
SUI SANG
(Lately Practising with Dr. K. SARATA).
DENTIST.

BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "BENVOLIGH"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1899. [819a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENARTNEY,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1899. [820a]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BRAEMAR"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1899. [799a]

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "COLUMBIA."
FROM PORTLAND, OR., YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods on alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees risk & expense.

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED.
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1899. [1-w 4]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP
LONDON, COLOMBO AND
SINGAPORE.

"THE Company's Steamship
"TOSA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.

All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and SATURDAY, the 1st July, both days, at 10 A.M.

All claims must reach the undersigned before 1st July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1899. [826a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BALLARAT"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

A vessel brings on Cargo —
From London, &c., to S. S. *Britannia*.
From Persian Gulf, &c. to S. S. *N. and E. P.*
From S. S. *Co. Steamer*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th instant, at 4 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE

REFERENCES

THE MUTUAL STORES
(SUB AGENTS LIPTON LIMITED.)
26, 28 & 30, POTTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER
80 CENTS per lb.

JUST ARRIVED PER S.S. "AIRLIE"
ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Brawny cough, and Loss of voice, Nervousness, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

The world physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as a most active and at the same time the most collective remedy in the treatment of Acute or Chronic Discharges These Capsules produce no Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in cases
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic ones

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

NOTICE
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbours:

HERBERT A. TOBEY, American bank, J. F. Surtlef—By Order.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(June 29th.)

Banks.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation — 300 per cent prem.
The Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.—(Preference) nominal.
The Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.—(Ordinary) £1 buyers.
The Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.—(Deferred)—£5.5 buyers.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$204.
Do. Do. — \$204.

Marine Insurance.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$235 buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited—\$62.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tis. 190.
Nantong Insurance Assoc. Ltd.—\$106.
Nantong Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$140 sellers.
Mails Insurance Co., Ltd.—36.

Fire Insurance.
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—\$312½.
Fata Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—\$89.

Shipping.
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited—\$204.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.—\$59½.
Singapore and Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.—\$85.
Penang Steanship Co., Ltd.—\$58.
Panama Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—£9 to buyers.
Panama Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—£5 to buyers.
Panama Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—£3 buyers.
Perry Coy., Ltd.—\$5.

Retheries.
Ceylon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$173.
London Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$57.

Mining.
Dydo Mining Co., Ltd.—\$151.
Do. — Preference Shares—\$2.50.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$255.
Gold Mines, Limited—\$0.55.
New Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$104.
Arabian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$59½.
Freeshold Mines, Ltd.—(A) 36.
Freeshold Mines, Ltd.—(B) 34.
Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$31.
Decks, Wharves and Godowns.
Wongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—402 per cent prem.
Wongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited—\$30.
Victoria Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd.—\$41.
Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.—\$154.
Land, Hotels and Buildings.

Buyers.	
First Point Building Co., Ltd.—329j	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—395	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—510-35 buyers.	
Miscellaneous.	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.—5283	
China-Sonoco Co., Limited—5 buyers.	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—514	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited—5124	
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.—5130	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—5170	
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.—542	
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.—5113 buyers.	
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.—5124	
Dairy Farm Co., Limited—55	
Hongkong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.—525	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—511	
Bells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited—41 nominal.	
Bells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—55	
Carmichael & Co., Limited—58	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.—581	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70	
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70	
Lao-chung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70	
Soo Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 350	
Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 35	
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share.	
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.—35	
BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS (Share Brokers.)	
Telegraph Address—"Rialto"	
EXCHANGE.	
Hongkong, 24th June.	
ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer.....11/14	
" Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 11/16	
" Credits, 4 months' sight.....2/0	
" D'ments, 4 months' sight.....2/0 1/2	
ON BERLIN, "M.dments.....M.2012	
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand.....2/28	
" credits, 4 months' sight.....2/28	
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand.....48 1/2	
" Credits, 30 days' sight.....47 1/2	
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer.....172	
" On demand.....172	
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer.....74	
" Private, 30 days' sight.....74	
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.....41 per cent. prem.	
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate.....\$10.13	
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael.....52 75	
Bar Silver.....27 13/16	
Dollars.....31 per cent. prem.	
OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.	
Hongkong, 24th June.	
New Patna,67 1/2 per chest.	
" Old.....830	
New Malwa, credit.....700 per picul.	
" (<i>Advances, facts 24/6</i>).....725 1/2	
" Old Malwa, credit.....725 1/2	
Persian, paper.....690/770	
VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.	
Mr. J. H. Aitken Mr. John Angus Mr. W. S. Bailey Mr. B. J. Barlow Miss Borredo and Mr. W. H. Law governess. Mr. C. L. Borrett and Mrs. A. H. Botzenheim Mr. H. Bouché Capt. Goddard Capt. Burnie Mr. C. G. M. G. Burnie Dr. J. H. Candell Clark and Mrs. F. W. Clark Mr. C. Crane Mr. W. Dennis Mr. C. B. Dodd Mr. A. H. Ellis Mrs. K. Gibson Capt. Goddard Mr. P. Greer Mr. J. H. Griffin Mr. J. H. Grimes Mr. J. R. Hall Mrs. Hillman Mr. E. H. Hindes Mr. E. C. Hochapfel Mr. T. Howard Mr. Wm. K. Hughes Mrs. Jackson Mr. F. Fleming John Mr. W. Joseph Mr. L. Kelly Mr. and Mrs. Kiene Mr. and Mrs. King C. R. Kingcome R. Kinghorn	Mr. J. Kirkwood Mr. L. Knight Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lambie Mr. W. H. Law Mr. Leon A. Lévy Viscomte Loute and valet Mr. G. Mackenzie Mr. F. L. Macquodray Mr. R. R. Martin Mr. Mayster Mr. Geo. Madge Mr. A. C. Van Nieop Mr. W. Parfitt Mr. Ping Mr. P. Regalado Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rennie Mr. S. J. Robins Mr. Ross Mr. C. Sherington Mr. H. Shoobred Mr. H. Simmins Mr. Skinner Mr. W. Smith Mr. A. Spagnolo Mr. and Mrs. Stark Misses Stark (3) Mr. T. E. De Witt Veeder Mr. W. H. Vitram Mr. G. Waghorn Mr. W. Whitey Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Whitlow Lt. and Mrs. Bagnall Wild Mr. G. Williams
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Steamers.	
BENVOLICHI, British steamer, 2,134, Thomson	
21st June, London via Singapore 13th	
June, General—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.	
CHOWA, British steamer, 1,055, J. Williamson	
10th June—Bangkok 14th June, Rice and	
Wood—Yuen Fat Hong.	
CHWINSIAN, British steamer, 1,281, J. F.	
Messrs, 23rd June—Bangkok via Koh-si-	